

**Natural Healing Practice**  
for Bioenergetic Diagnosis and Therapy.  
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**The UMH energizers (3 cm, 4.5 cm, 7 cm) as protection against  
UMTS radiation**

**Assessment of the protective function of the UMH energizer using the  
Imedis-Voll Expert System:**

Electro-acupuncture as pioneered by Dr. Voll, also known as EAV, is a modern method of diagnosis which enables practitioners to ascertain energy levels in the meridians. The resonance test is an excellent way of ascertaining the effect of stressful (harmful) or healing (harmonizing) substances on people using EAV.

**Investigation method:**

The aim of the investigations was to look into the effects of GSM and UMTS cell phones on the human organism and to investigate the possibility of UMH energizers providing a protective function.

In November 2005, the following measurements were taken on 16 volunteers using the Imedis-Voll Expert System:

1. Measurement of the "as-is" status of all checkpoint meridians
2. Measurement of all checkpoint meridians during a 10-minute phone call using a UMTS cell phone
3. Measurement of all checkpoint meridians during a 10-minute phone call using a UMTS cell phone while the volunteer had a UMH energizer (diameter: 3 cm, 4.5 cm or 7 cm) on their person (in the chest area).

The test results were analysed using the Imedis-Voll Expert System and are presented as the dynamic of change of the deviation factor. The deviation factor is the mean of the integral factor of all the checkpoint meridians that were measured and it shows the extent of their deviation from the norm.

In an ideal case, this should be zero; hence, the smaller the deviation factor, the better the energy levels in the volunteer.

In the diagrams, the deviation factor is displayed as columns in the bar chart (see Figures 1 and 2). For every volunteer, column 1 (blue) represents their "as-is" status, column 2 (red) the condition of the volunteer during the 10-minute phone call with a UMTS cell phone, and column 3 (yellow) the condition of the volunteer during the 10-minute phone call with a UMTS cell phone while using the UMH energizer.

### **Evaluation and analysis of the test results:**

1. The graphic representation of the test results in Table 1 clearly shows how the deviation factor changes very much for the worse when the "as-is" status (column 1) is compared with the situation when the volunteers were making a call with the UMTS cell phone (column 2). The deviations from the norm lie between 3% and 12%.

Column 3 always shows the deviation from the norm (i.e. deviation factor) while the volunteers were making a call and wearing the UMH energizer at the same time. This column clearly shows that the deviation factor no longer increases for almost all of the volunteers, even dropping below the "as-is" status in 90% of the cases.

2. In Table II, two further aspects were investigated:
  - a) Firstly, the difference between the impact of a GSM cell phone and a UMTS cell phone. This measurement shows that a GSM phone call makes the deviation factor 2% worse while a call with a UMTS cell phone makes it worse by 5%, which is more than double. This means that the frequency used by UMTS (2.1 GHz) is much more damaging.
  - b) Another volunteer was tested to see how they fared making a second 10-minute call with the UMH energizer. Here the UMH disc continued to have a protective effect.

This improvement in the measured values (deviation factor) demonstrates the harmonizing effect of the UMH energizer as well as the 100% protection it affords against cell phone radiation. An analysis of the measured values indicates that the UMH energizer reverses the negative subtle information in cell phone radiation, transferring structuring, harmonious information into the energy levels of the meridians. The cells' natural protection against harmful influences is activated by the use of UMH energizers.

### **Conclusion:**

**The Cosmic UMH Energizer offers safe protection against dangerous cell phone radiation as well as against other troublesome radiation, as has been shown in further tests.**

## EAV measurement profile (checkpoint meridians) drawn up using the IMEDIS-Voll Expert System

The "dynamics" illustrate the change in the deviation factor for 14 volunteers between

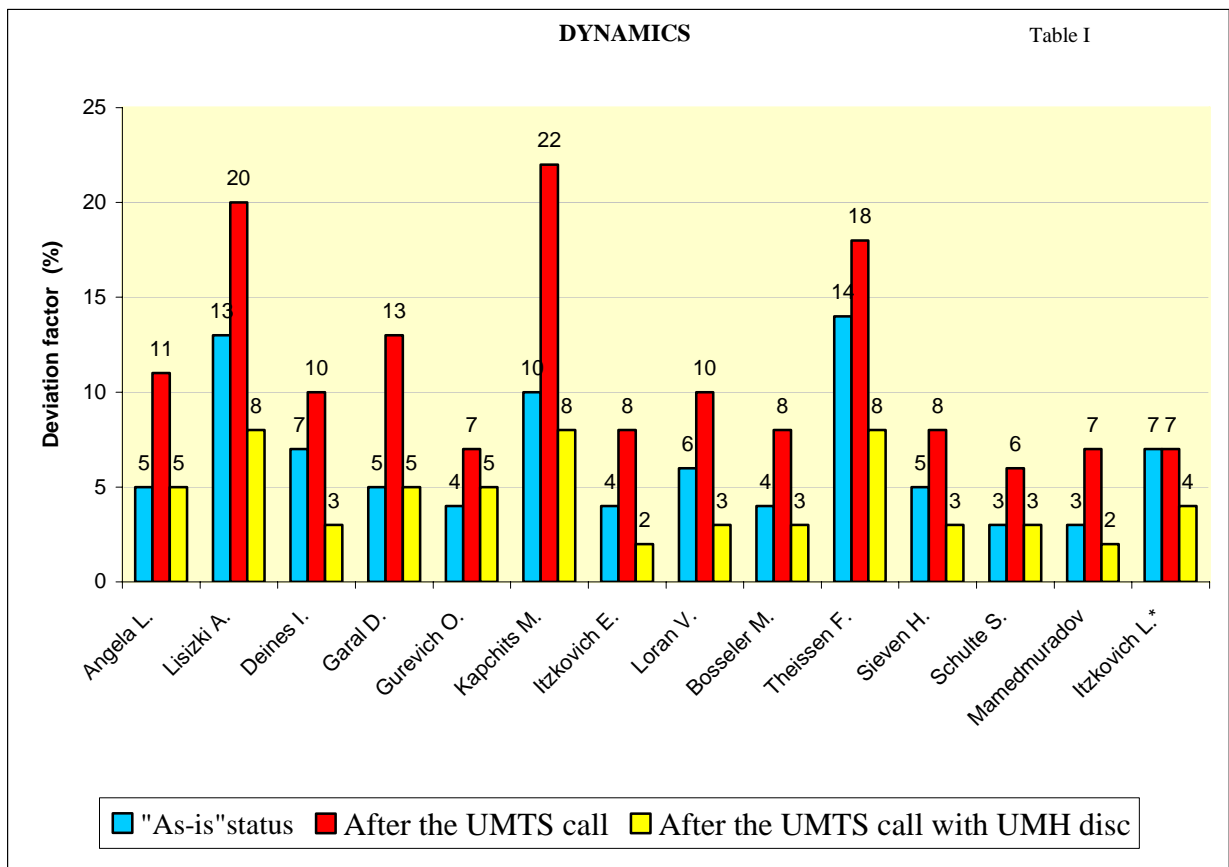
1. the "as-is" status (starting point)
2. the status of the volunteer during a 10-minute call with a UMTS cell phone
3. and the status of the volunteer during a 10-minute call with a UMTS cell phone when using the UMH energizer (diameter: 3 cm, 4.5 cm).

The deviation factor is the mean of the integral factor of all the checkpoint meridians that were measured and it shows the extent of their deviation from the norm.

In an ideal case, this should be zero;

⇒ hence, the smaller the deviation factor, the better the energy levels in the volunteer.

The deviation factor is displayed as a column; the percentage of the deviation is given above.



## EAV measurement profile (checkpoint meridians) drawn up using the IMEDIS-Voll Expert System

The "dynamics" illustrate the change in the deviation factor for 2 volunteers between

1. the "as-is" status (volunteer 1)
2. the status of the volunteer during a 10-minute call with a GSM cell phone
3. the status of the volunteer during a 10-minute call with a UMTS cell phone
4. and the condition of the volunteer during a 10-minute call with a UMTS cell phone when using the UHM energizer (diameter: 7 cm).
5. the "as-is" status (volunteer 2)
6. the status of the volunteer during a 10-minute call with a UMTS cell phone
7. the condition of the volunteer during a 10-minute call with a UMTS cell phone when using the UHM energizer (diameter: 7 cm)
8. and the status of the volunteer when making a second 10-minute call with a UMTS cell phone when using the UHM energizer (diameter: 7 cm)

The deviation factor is the mean of the integral factor of all the checkpoint meridians that were measured and it shows the extent of their deviation from the norm. In an ideal case, this should be zero;

⇒ hence, the smaller the deviation factor, the better the energy levels in the volunteer. The deviation factor is displayed as a column; the percentage of the deviation is given above the column.

